THE PARTS THAT ROYER AND HIS MASTER PLAY IN THE SPORT.

Knowles Young Couples at This Time of the Year Beware of Mocalight Strolle. un Lonely Honds-Recent Experiences of Careless and Perpetful Folk-Habits and Uses of These Animals,

Nonwich, Conn., Oct. 9.- The skunk hunting season is now in full swing. It is a soft snap to hunt skunks, but the fellows that follow the gentle pursuit are marked men in a commenity, and it is customary for their neighbers to have communication with them through field glasses and a speaking trumpet. The skunk hunter needs only a dog of fairly good scent, who is by no means fastidious, a suit of very old clothes, a lantern, and a couple of clubs. The clubs are not indispenyable. An hour or two after dark the skunk hunter whistles to Rover and sallies forth across the frosty pastures and mendows, or along the verge of a forest. The dog picks up a trail almost instantly if he good for anything, runs his game to a standatili in five or ten minutes. throttles it or breaks its back with a couple of shakes, drops it, then emits one prolonged howl of disguet, and digs a hole silently and mysteriously in the soft turf. Then he jams his head into the hole. For a minute or two he gives his whole attention to himself, especially to his eyes and nostrils. He seems to be standing on his head in his hole, and nothing short of an act of personal violence on the part of his master can persuads him to come out of that pose of semi-interment.

The master muy shout to llover- if he knows no better- or cear him; but it's no go. Rover's tail will wag and thrash the air in cordial recognition of his master's call, but the Rover part that is in the hole stays there just the same, unmoved by threats or carolery. He is fumigating the part of Rover that is in the hole, and none knows so well as Rover just how long the process should be carried on. The part that is in the burrow is very busy all the while. Its respiration is fitful and spasmodic; now and then it gasps, as if Rover were being stilled, and as often there are curious explosions that iling a shower of earth high in the air and all about the hole. Finally, at the end of a minute and a half or two minutes, hover suddenly pulls his head out of his cave, and with a long-drawn sigh gazes inquiringly at the glittering sky, as a man would do after having been temporarily immured: then his tails waggles most enthusiastically, and he trots up to his master with an expression in his face that means:

"There, I'm glad I've got that job done, and I'm just as good as new. Now, then, be so good as to inform me where that next skunk of yours is. I'll agree to shake the daylights out of him." good as to morin me where that next skink of yours is. I'll agree to shake the daylights out of him."

Hover and the skink hunter move on. They usually hunt all night, and, if luck is with them, easily score from six to twenty animals. An accomplished skink hunter, if he is not averse to helping his deg by mixing himself into nip-and-tuck squables with the game, when a nlow from his club is likely to aid in winning a victory, hungs several hundred skinks in a fail and early winter campaign. Skink skins a fee worth, pecuniarly, from 50 cents to \$1.50 each, the price varying necording to the uniform darkness of the lur. A skin that is almost all white may not felch more than 25 cents, while an all-black fiele sometimes is worth \$2.5 Skink oil, which the hunter tries out on his own kitchen stove, is valuable, too, and is soid by druggistain the cural hill towns of the State to old-time neople, who esteem it highly as a sovereign remedy for "rheumath," sprains, and old-fashioned backache, and slitch in the side. It is a thick, yellow, viscous withstance, it is excellent for croup, in treating which it is applied externally. In all cld-fashioned country houses a small bottle of it usually hanga in the kitchen fireplace, danging by a twine string from a nail. After skinning his night's collection of skinks, the hunter nails the hidea to the walls of his barn, and a person driving through raral towns at this season will now and then come upon a

nunter nails the hides to the walls of his barn, and a person driving through rural towns at this season will now and then come upon a barn or other outbuilding that is literally plated with drying saunk skins that have been tacked thereon, with their wrong side turned to the world.

In view of the lact that skunks are unusually jientiful in Connecticut, and that they like much to drell abread on the like much of their skunks. at in Connecticut, and that they are it about the pleasant with the mellow hunters moon forming the sky, some young couples, ram-ing in shownism walks after nightfall, move rounspectly. However, not one couple in n of these who stroll at night know a skunk pulse this fail. At New London the other ignt a penal er young Bank street merchant redied with his sweetheart along the lonaly diameter road into the country, and so abstrated were they in each others conversation, asing at the image of the men in the moon received in their eyes, that they rook no notice of a contraction in the path until they stambled our it. Then comething happened very subsent of the internal along the way all over the man in the foon, with a bany smile, looked down on a court fellow got his girl, apparently especies.

homeand it is still reigning over the ruins of a plignited troin. And a local newspaper was them enough to emmanoe that "a light fall overcoat and a part of his wolder trousers he burded in a locasome pasture way up on the Cotangia road.

But street in New Lordon evidently is a favorite trysting place for the skunk. He pometrates even into the forestic of the most elegant or evelusive mansions on that avenue, in the heart of the city. Resently skunis took an expect laney to Pr. P. W. Chalkins's handself and the heart of the city. Resently skunis took an expect laney to Pr. P. W. Chalkins's handself and the heart of the city has skunk hunting wan street or four of the and times as many as three or four of the and times as many as three or four of the and times as many as three or four of the and times as many as three or four of the circumstance, began to haunt its neighborhood, and the Doctor said to himself: "It's about time to draw the line on this urban skunk hunting." Armed with a double-barrelled gun, he patrolled his ground at night stealing among the shrubbery and lurking about the rows of his pole bean and corn patches. He had excellent luck. It one evening he bagged three line full-grown animals, whose hir was almost entirely black, with long, glossy hair, that were worth \$1 cach. He is still hunting, of and on. The Doctor's house is near state street, the principal business thoroughfator in the city.

Not less interesting was the misalventure on histyroung New's orker who came to the woods region to visit reatives in that back the Connecticut wilderness; hence, before she would consent to go to bed in her Derby lodgings, her friends had to promise her four times that the Nutmer bear and wolf rarely invade the cities except in the delivery of the state of the dangers that freat the Connecticut wilderness; hence, before she would consent to go to bed in her Derby lodgings, her friends had to promise her four times that the Nutmer bear and wolf rarely invade the cities except in the day that a state of t

woman, rather sharply, who was beginning to suspect that all was not just right, and that is

To be made the second of the s

some incomprehensible way the was the vic-tim of misplaced confidence. "No," she added, "I dilln't notice much of anything at the time, but, er-er-I am leginning to notice some titure now." Then reticating swiftly into the ducling, she escaped into the seciusion of

the ducling, she excaped into the sociation of her own chamber.

"Holy Moses," commented the male mem-ber, and then he put on old clothes and, armed with a long pole, product the wood-rike. The doz, though he seemed to have very little heart in the flund half of the hunt, nevertheless quickly hagged the game, after men and pole had done their work. For two weeks thereafter there was an intimate fellow feeling between the city maid and the watch dog, although one was quarantined in the

All controls and the Connecticut Valley, opposition Middletown, so the Urton, general utility man, has been working for dames Convey lately, and a tay or two ago he went into Convey lately, and a tay or two ago he went into Convey lately, and a tay or two ago he went into Convey lately, and a tay or two ago he went into Convey lately, and a tay or two ago he went into Convey lately, and a tay or two ago he went into Convey lately and he was the many benefity and him. At longth they convey lately the him at longth they seemed to be Friendly, and, advancing toward them, his seemed to him a two him and the him and the lately la

skunks, five in number, and all were valuable black, fat fellows.

THE LIMEKILN CLUB MEETS. And Brother Cardaer Discourses on Beath of Kurnel Cabiff;

Copyright, 1802, by Charles R. Louis "I hold heah in my hand," said Brother Gardner at the last regular meeting of the Limckila Club, "some resolushups presented by Shindig Watkins on de death of Brudder Kurnel Cabiff, which took place one week ago. Dar am fo'toen 'whoreases' and sebenter was to make out dat de world in gineral has suffered a loss it kin nebber recover. I shall not present 'em fur yo'r considerashun, but foller de usual practice of sendin' a letter of condoience to de fam'ly. Not that I would detract one lota from de deceased brudder's reputashun, but rather bekase I would like to

save it from criticism.
"My frens, we all knowed de Kurnel from top to bottom. It am foolish to 'whereas, he was de soul of integrity,' as it am written heah. He had about do aiverage stock of integrity. but no mo". He paid his debts; he worked off his lead nickles on de street kyar conductor. same as de rest of us. He returned borrowed money, but he took his time bout it and nebber said a word 'bout interest. If left alone in a grocery while de man went out for change he wouldn't pocket anything, but if he found a dollar bill on de floah of dis hall he didn't go round axin who had lost money. If he agreed

he wouldn't pocket anything, but if he found a dollar bill on de floah of dis hall he didn't go round axin who had lost money. If he agreed to put two coats of whitewash on a fence he'd do it fur sunh, bu', of coue de last coat was mighty thin. If he soid a dawk he got all he could fur him. If he bought a mew! he boat the price down to de lowest noten. While he wouldn't hreak into yo'r hencop and stend chickens, if one o' yo'r fowls go into his yard it nesher returned.

"Heah am a resolushion which declar's dat de kurnel prized trath above all relse. Dat's pilin' it on too thick. It yo' axed him how many chilen he had he'd court up as straight as a string, but if yo' axed him how many fish he'd catched hod allas make de number twenty-seven. He prized truth de same as darest of us. It's all right when yo want to work off half cotton on semebody, an' all wrong when somebody wants to work it off on yo.

"As to his bein a patriot, dat's all right. We am all patriots. It doan cost a cent nor bring any risk in times of peace. It's our bizness to be patriots, an nobody rits any particker praise fur it.

"Dose resolushions say that he was gineraus to a fault. Yes, I reckon he was, but in dis day an zige sich a pusson is referred to as light in de head. Doir generosty is also mostly outside de fam'ly, an it's mostly hestowad whar it dom' do no real gond. Teats of a land. Yes, I reckon he was, but in dis day an zige sich a pusson is referred to as light in de head. Doir generosty is also mostly outside de fam'ly, an it's mostly herstowed whar it dom' no real gond. Teats of a fault we dibetter stop it right heah, ife did nebs o' whitewashin, an it's mostly herstowed whar it we dibetter stop it right heah, ife did nebs o' whitewashin, an blacked stoves, an waiked up an down an around, sauce as de rest of us. I doan' recion anbody cher head o' him gutside de world dis white says which says dat Providence selected a shinin mark in removia kurnel Cabiff. De facts in de case am do kurnel picked up a half-ripe watername. In a s

Penuliens but Provident.

"I paid the man for finishing the eistern this morning, Josiah." said Mrs. Chugwater. and it took the last cent thate was in the house."
"Never mind that, Samantha," replied Mr. Chugwater, soothingly, we've got something for a rainy day at last."

A YEAR AMONG AMATEURS. THE MANY NOTABLE PERFORMANCES

NADE ON THE TRACK AND FIELD. Rodenbaugh's Vaniting and Sweeney's Righ Jumping Were the Surprises of the Scason-Several Records Touched by the Weight Throwers and Jumpers.

All important fixtures in the schedule of amuteur track and field games are now decided, and the senson may be regarded as practically over. Whether the spirit of amateurism has improved with ago is a question on which there is a wide divergence of opinion, but as far as physical prowess is concerned there is convincing evidence of progress in almost every branch. In running the general improvement was gratifying, and although few records were altered, several were equalled, and many performances not affecting the record figures were of sufficient merit

as to deserve comment. At Roston, Feb. 22. E. B. Bloss ran twenty rards in 2 4-5 seconds. This is the first instance of an accredited record for the distance, and shows how fast an expert can start and get up speed. Bloss also covered forty yards in 4 3.5 seconds, eclipsing the record by a fifth of a second.

The recognized amateur and professional record of 0 4-5 seconds for 100 yards has held its own against the fleetest runners of the rear, but was twice placed in jeopardy. J. H. Hempton won the amateur championship of New Zealand on Feb. 5 in the same time, while H. Jowett, running from scratch in a nandicap at Cleveland, Aug. 13, was also returned as winning in 9 4-5 seconds. The record value of the latter performance was discounted by a strong favoring breeze and comparatively inexperienced timers.

One hundred and fifty yards is an unusual distance in this country, and none of the pecialists went for C. H. Sherrill's record of 15 seconds, made at Hamilton Park, Conu., June 15, 1888. C. G. Wood's world record of 14% seconds, made at London, July 21, 1887. was twice equalled by J. H. Moneyponny in an invitation handlenp at the sports of Jesus College, Cambridge. During the opening heats on Feb. 27. Moneypenny is said to have been favored by a light breeze, while in the final heat on March L a fresh wind was with him, and his remarkable duplicate performance will hardly receive official recognition.

In the 220-yard champloffship at Manhattan Field, Oct. 1. Harry Jewott, in both the prolim-inary and final heats, equalled the world's record of 21 4-5 seconds, standing to the credit of Luther Cary, C. G. Wood, England, and W. T. MacPherson, New Zealand. A week previously, at the Canadian championships in Montreal, Jewett was credited with running the distance round a curve in 213-5 seconds. This, if accepted, will be the world's record. In addition to the usual number of watches. an electrical timing apparatus was in use, and this is said to have recorded 2195-100 seconds. Wager Swavne, who, unfortunately, was absent in Europe during the recent championships, won the 220-yard intercollegiate championship on Mar 28 in 22 seconds. W. C. Downes was confidently looked to fora

onslaught on the quarter-mile record, but he rarely appeared, save in scratch races, and no one turned up good enough to make him go faster than 50 seconds. He won the national championship in this time at Manhattan Field, Oct. 1, with a strong wind in his teeth for the last 150 yards. Also the quarter-mile at Travers Island, June 11, and the Metropolitan champlership.

W. C. Downes's and Lon Myers's twin record of 1 minute 11 2-5 seconds for 600 yards was not approached here, but at London, Sept. 24. E. C. Bredin breke the English record by cov-ering the distance in I minute II 4-5 seconds. Having his opponents distanced a long way from home, pacemakers joined in toward the tinish, and this circumstance will probably nullify his claim to the British record. Although Walter Dohm's absence from half-

mile races was generally regretted his fecord of 1 minute 545 seconds proved an effective representative. None of the flyers approached it, although some did very good performances. At Manhattan Field, May 28, T. B. Turner won the 880-yard Intercollegiate Championship in I minute 594-5 seconds. Two days later on the same track he covered the distance in 1

ished records a Shake up. Ferhams E. Hjortberg should be excepted, as at hoston, Fab. 13,
he relieved the indoor one-mile record to 4
he are the control of the control o

new mark in Eurorean athletic history by vinning at Dublin. Aug. 1. in 15% seconds. This record was promptly investigated and accepted. At Montreal, Sept. 24. H. H. Morrell won the Canadian championship in 15% seconds, which so roused F. C. Publer's metter that he let out a link at Manhattan Field on Oct. 1 and sanatched the National championship in 1525 seconds. This last performance's regarded with official diadavor. During the persistent siege of Williams's record, J. P. Lee's 244-5 seconds for the 220-yard hurdle escaned comparatively unnoticed, until last Tuesday, when Philip made a grand effort to rival, if not eclipse it. His time was returned as 25 neconds flat, but the two faster watches of the flve made Publer out as fast as Lee. The M. A. C. flyer may have another try before his present edge wears off.

Since the palmy days of F. P. Murray. American walkers have never got so near the record as during the past season. T. Shearman opened up brilliantly by lowering the indoor record for one mile too minutes 44 3-5 seconds at Boston. Feb. 13. This, like Hiertberg's running record, was accomplished on a lap track less than a thirteenth of a mile long. Such exceptional form was interpreted as indicating a continuous walkover for Shearman, until I. A. Borcherling smashed the collegiate and inforcedlegiate records at Manhattan Field, May 28, by walking the mile in 6 minutes 52 4-5 seconds. Two days later Shearman let himself loose in a handlern on the same track, and showed 6 minutes 45 3-5 seconds. Then came the rejuvenation of W. H. Meek, and his sensational defeat of Shearman for the Metropolitan championship on Sent. 10 in 6 minutes 30 1-5 seconds, followed by his win of the three miles in 22 minutes 55 2-5 seconds. At the National championship on Sent. 10 in 6 minutes 30 1-5 seconds, tollowed by his win of the three miles in 22 minutes 55 2-5 seconds. At the National championship on Sent. 10 in 6 minutes 30 1-5 seconds, while an unexpected champion blobed up in Samuel Liebgoid, who capitured the three-m

there was another turn of the wheel, and this time Shearman drew the mile prize in Uminutes 41-1-5 seconds, while an unexpected champion bebbed up in Samuel Liebgold, who captured the three-mile event in 22 minutes 271-5 seconds. Both here and in England, however, the outdoor records passed through the season's campaign unscathed.

The weight-throwing and tumping exports consoled themselven for the comparative tameness of their contests, from the average spectator's standpoint, by making wholesale havoc even among the most exclusive of the records, George 6, Gray allowed his record of 46 feet 74 inches with the 16-pound shot, and the record of 46 feet 74 inches with the 16-pound shot, and sept. 18, 18801, to stand, but he rateged the record for the 20-pound shot to 38 feet 75 inches, and the 14-pound shot 55 feet 2 inches, and the 14-pound shot 51 feet 55 inches, they were not done in competition. He did not compete at the record rames on Travers Island, or at the Canadian championships. On June 11, in competition at Travers Island, or has the Canadian championships. On June 11, in competition at Travers Island, J.S. Mitchell established a new record for the 56-pound weight by throwing it 35 feet 6 inches, unit to alter it again at the fall games, Oct. 8, when he added a half inch. He also increased his harmer record of 141 feet b inches, unit of the record of 141 feet by inches, unit of the advantage of a circle two feet mere in diamoral championships of England. With the advantage of a circle two feet mere in diamoral championships of England.

The European flaures for humber-thowing have been three times aftered by W. 3. M. Barry, witners of the northern counties and rhiladelphia, June 18, to 145 feet a lineb.

The European flaures for humbers, which generates achievement was 137 feet and then the big dector omitted to have the missale tested. The record is numbered to feet the inches, w teur records in this country.
C. S. Reber's broad jump record of 23 feet
6's inches, made in July, 1861, at Detroit, has
two promising aspirants after it. One is W. R.
Fry, an Oxford freshman, who covered 23 feet
by inches at Lendon, April 8, and the other
likely man is E. W. Goll, who cleared 23 feet

Sinches at Travers Island Oct. 8. If Gotf just failed in this he made no mintake in his running hop, stor, and jump, at Manhattan Field, bept. 17, when he decisted; a diered the American record to 47 feet I juch. It previously stord to the credit of J. H. Clausen, who cavered 45 feet 75 inches at Melrose, Mass., Sept. 19, 1801. The world's record is 48 feet 3 inches, made by J. Purcell at Limerick, June 9, 1887.

No one has cropped up to dispute A. H. Green's supremacy in vaulting for distance. on record.

The surprise furnished by the above grand performances was a more largately to the

Sept. 17. On this form the national charginership, two weeks inter, looked a gift for the new A.C.S.N. wonder, but he get to higher than 10 feet of inches, while Theolore Luce of Detroit successfully retained the championship with a want of 11 feet.

Page's mantle now rests on the shoulders of M. F. Sweeney, who trimmhantly wound up a season, during which his james averaged above Six feet, by clearing the unprecedented lieight of 0 feet 4°, inches at Travers 1 shad, Oct. S. Besides the new record holder, Alvan Nickerson, G. R. Fearing, C. D. Heywood, and H. Herrick all got mayor as the feet, while D. Long, H. L. Hallock, and E. W. Goif got within a fraction of that figure.

Jac's and His Blind Mate.

"One always likes to read about the fidelity "One always likes to read about the fidelity of animals," said a gentleman the other day, "and I will tell you a little incident that came under my observation when I was taking my vacation last summer. I storped at a tarmhouse and the larmer was the owner of a pair of chestiant horses named Doll raid Jack. He had raised them from colts, had always stabled and driven them together, and tway were consequently much attached to each other. Last summer be turned them out to passure, and walle wandering around the fields I no-Last summer he turned them out to passure, and walle wandering around the fields 1 noticed the incident.

"Doll has been blind several years, but she

and while wandering around the fields I noticed the incident.

"Doll has been blind several years, but she never betrayed it by her gait when travelling. In the pasture she would sometimes become separated from her mate, and as soon as she discovered it she would sometimes become would respond to her, when she would go directly toward him, and when she found him they would respond to her, when she would go directly toward him, and when she found him they would rub their noses together. At other times dack would not answer, but would store eating, raise his head, and watch the course his blind mate would take, back and forth meross the pasture, each time toroing toward the left and nearing the fonce at each turn. Frequently she would stop and listen. If she was nearing the mischlevous Jack he would stand perfectly sill, but if she was some distance away he would stamp his feet two or three times when boll was listening. She was always sure of finding him, though sometimes it would take an hour to do it, and then they would go away side by side cropping the fresh grass. When they went to the spring in one corner of the left to drink Jack always led the way, and he would stand beside the trough and call to his mate until she stood beside him, and hoth would drink together.

"Oneday a terrible racket was heard in the pasture, and it was kept up so long that one of the men was sent to see what it was all about. Boll had gotten one of her feet causett in the snokes of an old wagen wheel that lay in the next was trashing around the pasture and quiet in the trap into which she had walked, while Jack stood by and watched the operation with apparent delight, that was manifested with a wild gallon around the lot when she was oneo more free.

**Poleoned by a Spake in Their Beer,

Polsoned by a Snuke to Their Beer, From the Philodelphia Times.

GREENSBURG, Oct. 12.—A story reached hero-night from Port Royal, a mining village in GREXNBURG, Oct. 12.—A story reached here to-night from Port Royal, a mining village in the southern end of the county, that six miners, namez unknown, died vesterday from the effects of drinking beer. For three days prior to their death they had been in the greatest agony. The attending physicians helieved the men were poisoned, and in order to confirm their statements the keg from which they drank the beer was broken open and a large copperhead snake was found dead in the vessel.

Found a Petrified Negro.

CHADRON, Nob., Oct. 10.-Excitement was created here to day by the discovery of a petri fled man about two miles north of this city near Natural Wall. The body was found by near Natural Wall. The body was found by hear Natural Wall. The body was found by Ed Rossiter while engaged in securing fossils. It is that of a man six feet tall, well developed, and in a perfect state of preservation. It was found buried in Butte clay, and weighs over 500 pounds. The testh are plainly visible, and the stull, head, and it is are those of a negro.

NEW THINGS IN INSURANCE. TOU CAN TAKE CHANCES ON DYING

OR LIFING, AS YOU GROOSE Game With a Great Variety of Play-

Differences Between the Old-time Policy and the Many Kinds in Vogue Now-Instances Where a Man's Relatives Are Anxious to Have His Life Prolonged. "If you pay for something that doesn't arrive until you are dead you are not in it."

The actuary of one of the largest insurance companies in the world gave the above as the reason why all of the big companies have been compelled to adopt all the new-fangled modes of insurance that are now being advertised. There are "consols" and "bonds" and "an-nuities" and "deferred annuities" and "aurvivorship annuities," and, in fact, almost any kind of a game the speculative or provident mind cares to play. The old-fashioned insurance, in which you paid in as long as you lived and some one else cashed the ticket. has become so modified here and elaborated there that it is no longer recognizable. The plan that has taught the insurance folk

a big lesson in human nature is that known as the survivorship annuity. That game is most popular with husbands who want to leave something for their wives, and want it to go to them in such shape that it cannot be got away with in a lump sum by some other fellow who may come around to consolo the widow's sorrow. It is just a little amozing how many men confidently expect to have their widows wooed and won, and how many think the man who is to do the second wooing and winning will make away with whatever capital may be attached to the widow. Of sourse, these sentimental considerations are backed up by practical financial reasons. For lustance, a man may find that he can spare \$10,000 from his business. Perhaps he has got along far enough in the struggle of life to think that that is as much as, if not more, than his estate would not after the executors of his estate had finished with it. If he should leave that \$10,000 to his widow, she would be lucky if she could invest it and get four per cent net for it. Then that other man might come along and get away with it. So he invests it in a survivorable onnuity, and his widow would get, say if she were about 40 years of age, 12 per cent. This large interest is possible because there is a percentage in the game which works greatly to the profit of the insurance companies. Sometimes the wife dies before the husband, and the \$10,000 is pocketed by the company. with nothing to pay out. The husband's grief may be embittered by the thought that he may be embittered by the thought that he could have kept the \$10,000 in his business, but that is the way the game is made. The wheel goes round, and sometimes the red tures up although you have to on the black. The straightest an only when so often figures in healty little tales of English life, where the atventireus brother goes to America with nothing in his pocket recause he has invested his little all in an annuity for his tearful but pretty sister who marries a nice young man in the last paragraph, that kind of annuity is also offered to an eager American people. The people are eager, but not for that kind. Sometimes a husband, or a lather, or an uncle burg an agentify is nis wife or daughter or nearbox, but the plan has not yet reached its English degree of popularity. Sometimes, too, an orderly lady or a man with that tirrel feeling gets a small fortune left him, and invests it in an annuity. The interest is always higher than can be earned by stocks or bonds, for the sufficient reason that he principal never has to be paid. When the receiver of the annuity dies the sum paid for it beiongs to the company which pays the annuity. This interest varies from about 4 to 18 per cent. That is all determined by the age, condition of health, and mode of life of the applicant, just as the rate of premium is determined in the case of an applicant for an ordinary in considering these two cases.

When a man hases out an ordinary life policy the company is anxious for him to live, the lenger the better. When he buys an annuity, the news of his death is received with appropriate boy, the quicker the better. With the triends and relatives of the holders of ordinary policies and annuities the reverse is the case. In the Brst case, those who are to be here. could have kept the \$10,000 in his business.

iriends and relatives of the holders of ordinary policies and annuities the reverse is the ease. In the first case, those who are to be benefited by the insurance, when it is taid, receive the news of his sudden or untimely taking off with grief, of course, but grief softened by the thought that his foresight and crudence will enable them at least to face the other sorrows of life fortified by such sustains ing aids as fitthy mere, unfortunately, alone can sumply. In the second case, that of a man drawing an annuity, his friends, relatives, dethe same track he covered the distance in 1 minute 57 3-5 seconds. He won the Metropolitan Championship in 2 minute 12.5 seconds, and on Oct. 1 the National Championship in 1 minute 58 3-5 seconds. At Travers Island, June 11, B. E. Billings, Jr., won the half mile in 1 minute 59 4-5 seconds, and at the Canadian Championships, Mentreal, S. G. Waldrandships, Mentreal, S. em supply. In the second case, much drawing an annuity, his friends, relatives, dependants, all realize that with his death such bounty or comfort that they may derive from

nsantly associated, carefully attended, certaily surrounded, cautionsly watchel in he would be it he were a policy helder. French story writer could work up a his emotional situation on some such case

Michonsa entered his uncle's study with

"Modonse entered his unclo's study with glormy forebodings.
"This struggle for life had come!"
"He could not enter the Jockey Club again unless prepared to pay that debt of honor to the Marouis.
"No! Death rather!
"And that year morning, as she had kissed him, Coleste find asked for 500 francs.
"How warm toloste's lips were!
"Would his uncle accede to his demand for help, or coldly repulse him, as he so often had of inte!"
"It is uncle did not note his arrival.

finte?
"his uncle did not note his arrival.
"He was asleep in his chair!
"What was that stirring his uncle's venera-

ble gray locks?

It was the wind!

There was death in that chill blast.

Alphonse spring to close the open window.

As his fluggers teached the window he hesitates. "ilis uncle's life was insured for 500,000

"His uncle's life was insured for 500,000 frames.
The was his uncle's sole helr!
As his hands paused on the open window he thought of the Marquis's cruel eyes.
Of Celesto's warm lips."
Now, there you are. How different the situation would be if the uncle of Alphonse was in receipt of a large annuity and had no insurance on his life. Now, there you are. How different the situation would be if the uncle of Alphonse was in receipt of a large annuity and had no insurance on his life!

There is another thing that helps to prolong the life of the man with an annuity. He is no longer in the struggle for life. His income is assured, unless the company suspends, and he never thinks of that. It may be a very small income, but he has no struggle for if, and he just glides along so quietly and comfortably that the man with the hour glass and scythe bardly considers him fair game. What that old chap is locking for is the man with the sweat rolling down his face trying to earn enough to pay the next premium on his insurance policy.

Of course, you don't always live a long time when you have an annuity. Some beeple die of ennu. They are aggressive, active, pugnations in temperament, and if they are infected they just quit trying to live. There was John Brougham, the actor. That historical character, "the old theatregoer," will remember a big benefit given to Brougham after he had loit the stage and was more. He took the \$10,000 netted by the benefit and bought an annuity. As he was supposed to be about 70 years old—he did not know his and bought an annuity and died. When he had to struggle loand battle and worry and tight to live hie was one of the most robust man you would see on Broadway.

There is the deferred annuity plan. If you think you are going to live twenty years, you would see on Broadway, and rapped you on the back, he tells the actuary about you, and you find out how much a year you must pay to get, say, a thousand dollars a year for twenty years. There is no inpay so much a year for twenty years, and then get an annuity and also have a pid up policy, and a surplus. This last combination. You can, if you make a still further combination if the rate does not scare you of, and in twenty years and then get an annuity, a paid up policy, and a surplus. This last comes in under the toning plan, under which you get a lump sum at the end of an agre

ranged for you. Say you hanker after a ten-thousand-dollar four per cant. bond. I cour name, age, occupation, stats of mind, and favorite skirt dancer given, that actuary will tell you off hand how much he will assess you a year to pay you at an agreed time your bond with interest compounded. If you do

you a year to pay you at an agreed time your bond with interest compounded. It you do not like the game, after a few years, we can complain of cold feet and ret your varieties with four per cent, compounded to state the time, and thore is where the extinction of the time, and thore is where the extinction of the time, and thore is where the extinction of the time, and thore is where the extinction of the time, and thore is where the extinction of the time, and thore is where the extinction of the time, and thore is where the extinction of know that "console" is the London Stock Exchange slang for the Government bonds which were issued when the Government bonds which were issued when the Government tonsols "is shorter than "consolidateds." But if you want consols they have a plan for you which differs from the bond plan only in particulars which an actuary can understand. These annuity plans are more propular abroad than at bone. A number of New York companies mean one is 100,000 francs.

A railroad president recently gave his check to an insurance company for \$130,000. The plan he has selected is called the life option-endowment consols. The policy is for \$100,000, and runs for ion years. At the expiration of that period he will be paid on his policy \$101,000 in each surplus, which will have then accumulated on the policy. If he does not care to pay up for ten years, the company will pay him an annuity of \$10,000 and pay his heirs \$100,000 at his death.

NOTES ON SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

A simple method of purifying cru'le guttapercha is proposed by a French chemist, as an improved substitute for the present process. The operation has ordinarily been accomblished by mechanical means, whils that now brought forward is of a chemical character, and, notwithstanding its com-parative inexpensiveness, the results are parative inexpensiveness, the results are asserted to be far more satisfactory. The raw gutta-percha is first dissolved in a suitable solvent and afferward reneved by the filtration of the undissolved matter, this solution being them passed into a series of positing vessels, and the exclused gutta-percha separated from the pure material by reason of the difference in density—the time product being drawn of into santher vessel and the bisulphide evaporated. The resulting maierial still contains resineus products, which require to be removed, this being effected by dissolving in benzine, when the resineus product before and the subject of the second of the difference of the property. The exidiced gutta-percha after oxidation, is treated in the same manner, forming, of course, a product of interior quality.

A new radial drilling machine of peculiar construction, is among the recent English atnouncements. Two drill spindles are made use of, one being mounted on a horizontal arm in the usual way, and the other placed upon an arm carried by a horizontal standard, in such a manuer that the two are always at such a manner that the two are always at right angles to each other. The arm for the horizontal spindle is balanced by a weight, so that it can easily be sware into any desired position: since, however, the saddle is moved in and out from the rive; of the arm in the course of working the graphine, it is necessary that the balance weight be moved in and out correspondingly in order to maintain proper balance, and, therefore, the right hand traversing screw for the saddle is propored to be a such as a such considerable of the arm of the connected by a left hand and. Thus, on operating the traversing screw, the drill saddle and balance weight move in and out together, and the perfect balance of the arm is always maintained. Both drill spindles have an extreme range of four feet six inches from the centru of the pivet. the centre of the pivot.

It seems to have been demonstrated that riveting by electricity is a successful thing. one that will take its place among the most important improvements in the industrial arts. The apparatus consists of a transformer, the primary of which is formed of a former, the primary of which is formed of a heavy copper bar laid parallel to a coil of fine wire, and over the two are clamped angular segments of iron, forming when united a commolited iron shell—increasing by this ar-rangement the efficiency of conversion; the structure croates a current of great volume in the copper bar, and in the end of this bar ar-mounted an anvil, having a regulating serow for moving it up or down, and a follower provided with a serew. In the circuit of a primary is passed a choke oil, provided follower provided with a screw. In the circuit of a primary is placed a choke odd, provided with a regulating switch, for cutting in more or less of the coil by which the stretched in the surrentanciaced in the screen skyr pay a controlled. The base of places of freedom a placed upon the anvil and the river dropped in place, the anvil being then screwed up antip the places of metal arc firmly held between it and the two insulating regs secured to the imper limb of the copper bar. The face of the bar is covered with insulating internal, except at a central point where it is left bare, and, when forced against the rivet, the latter establishes connection from the upper limb or the primary bar to the lower limb, the current developing sufferent heart to make an upsatting of the rivet shank very easy under the problems of the screw.

CHEAP CIGARS ARE GOOD

IN THE EASTERN COUNTIES OF THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Tas Parmer Docum't Welt for a Hollday to Smoke His Cigar, but Takes One After Annther A'l Day and Every Day-The Good Cheap Clear Has Driven the Pipe Out of Sight-Why This Is Thus.

READING, Pa., Oct 15.-Eastern Pontsylvania s a veritable paradise for eigar smokers. Nowhere else in the United States are nativemade cigara at once so good so chear, and so generally enjoyed. Nearly every male citizea from the age of 17 upward smokes -not eigsrettes or pipes, but eigars, and mighty good elgara at that. Mechanics, mill hands, factory operatives, and farmers, as well as business men and professional men, smoke the tragrant weed instead of the aconomical pipe. At all eight stores in a score of leasting towns and cities throughout this region can be seen mar-vellous displays of good and chasp clears, attractively arranged in the showcases, and known as "tufers" and "threefers," selling at two for five cents and three for five, bestdes most alluring exhibits of straight "fives" and some few boxes of gill-edged "cons" in a re-mote corner. Very few of the latter are sold. and these only to local nabole who happen to have more money than they need.

The "tufors" and "threefors " me smeeter In quality to the ordinary livement close soil in thousands of salocus and corner groveries in New York and Philodelphia, and the "fives," as a rule, are fully equal to the average tencent cigar acid in most cities. The cheerest of these cigars are made from good housegrown tobacco, while the "ity s" are main mostly of imported stock, either clear or mixed with domestic filler. In may of these Eastern counties one can buy livest from the manufacturer, for \$3.50 per 100, fine, fragrant, hand-made cigars all-Hayana liller and Sumatra wrapper, which elsewhere would retail as ten cents apleco. It is one of the peculiar incidents of vilinge

life all over the country to see hard-fisted farmers, on their return from market after a day's outing, sitting in their farm wagors either smoking holiday eigars or preparing to smoke such by thoroughly salivating the wrappers with their tongues in order to make them burn more slowly and thus give better return for the money. But this is never seen ereabout . for the prosperous agriculturists of east Penn-ylvania treat themselves to eigars not only on market days and helidays. but on every day of the week, and almost every hour of the day. Out among the farms anywhere in these countles one finds thrifty husbandmen smoking good cigars all day long, lighting one from the burning stump of another. There is no revenue law now to prevent a tobacco farmer from making cigars free of tax for his own personal consumption, as eigermakers habitually do in factories, and this is one of the reasons why the use of the fragrant weed has lately become so popular with the farmers as well as all other classes of people hereabouts.

The other reasons for the abundance, cheapness, superiority, and popularity of east Pennsylvanta cigars are that the tobacco is raise ! here, made up into cigars here, and sold here forthwith, without going to any great extent through the hands of middlemen. The rich soil of Lancaster, York, Dauphin, L. banon, and Berks countles is admirably adapted to the production of fine tobacco leaf. Expert and dexterous cigarmakers are to be found in every village and town and in nearly every farmhouse in the region, and the retail dealers are content with a small margin of profit, because they are assured of a steady and continuous business. All over the country the fame of Pennsyl-

follower provided both a were in the clevely of the control of the vatia as a tobacco-growing and cigar-produc-tic State is rapidly increasing, and well may it